

## A Lesson from the Election.

So far as we have heard but very few whites in this or any other county voted for the Radical candidates. The control of the polls being entirely in the hands of the Radicals, they have not been sufficiently proud of the number or character of whites voting with them, if they have any way of knowing, to publish the information. It would be discovered only such as have aspirations for office or pay in the service of the negroes supported their ticket.

In South Carolina, however, only such whites as voted the Radical ticket went to the polls. The consequence is that hardly a thousand whites have voted throughout the entire State. In Charleston but sixty-eight white votes were polled, which may be regarded as the strength of that party with the race.

The Reconstruction Acts have been forced upon the South by Congress in order to protect the loyal whites and blacks. It based much of its action and received much of its Northern support on the ground that the loyal whites, those who had opposed the war or who fought in the Federal armies, demanded the protection which negro suffrage would give them, as well for themselves as for the colored race.

At the least calculation, there must be in the city of Charleston five hundred voters who are Northern men, who have settled there since the war, or former residents who did not concur in the action of the South during the war, the loyalty of whom, according to the most orthodox Radical tests, cannot be questioned. Yet we find but sixty-eight endorsing the action of Congress in their behalf, and we venture the opinion that sixty of these are office-holders, applicants for Federal or State appointments, or in some way making their living by their adherence to the Radical party.

Throughout the South, with a unanimity unparalleled in the political history of the world, the whites have refused to endorse the legislation of Congress. Native and foreigner, Northerner and Southerner, Jew and Gentile, have, with one accord, repudiated Radical measures and condemned Radical purposes. White men from New England, from the West and South, Whig and Democrat, Conservative and Republican, Confederate and Federal, have united in a common appeal to their fellow-men of the North to save them from the humiliation and dangers of negro domination. Except office-holders and office-seekers there are none dissenting.

This appeal will be heard. The white men of the North will respond to their brothers of the South, and save them and the country from the threatening dangers which negro enfranchisement are bringing about. The decision which will be proclaimed next year, throughout the North, will sound the death-knell of negroism and Radicalism. The reaction of the present will be insignificant with what is to come during the following year. The solemn protest which the white citizens of the South have made against the enactments of Congress, have sunk deep into the hearts of the Northern people, and it will be responded to in time to rescue these States and save the country.

## The Alabama Convention.

The Convention now in session at Montgomery, being the first assembled under the authority of the Reconstruction Acts, of course attracts much attention. The infant steps and prattle of this embryo State, born again under the hands of loyal acquiescence, is watched by North and South, by the former with reference to the fate of Presidential aspirants and political parties; by the latter as foreshadowing their own condition under negro rule.

The Charleston Mercury has collected together a correct and interesting epitome of its proceedings from the summary telegraphed by the Associated Press and from correspondents of the Northern papers. Its transactions are worth the attention of our readers, and may be illustrative of our own fate. Senator Wilson tells his colored friend Harris, that Congress will not recede, and the Standard echoes the threat, yet the leaders of this body are endeavoring to restrain the Radicalism of the Alabama Convention, and will very much ameliorate the extreme views and threats of all of them.

The correspondent of the New York World gave a detailed account of the appearance and antecedents of each delegate in the Alabama Convention, so far as he was able to obtain the information; but notwithstanding diligent inquiry, he was compelled to be satisfied with describing some of them as "unknown." The Montgomery white men's papers ridicule it unmercifully, and in fact so much food for ridicule has never before been furnished by any political assemblage. The Republican press of the North endeavor, by whitewashing accounts, to give the assembly as respectable an appearance as possible, and by the magic of well chosen words to invest it with some of the dignity which should appertain to a body of men to whose hands the constitution and laws and future government of a State have been entrusted.

The Alabama Convention proceedings are a foreshadowing of those of the Conventions yet to assemble. It has now been in session about two weeks, and yet they have scarcely accomplished anything. But the business which they intend to do has been brought before them, and referred to appropriate committees, and in some instances reports have been received from the committees. Almost every topic that has been discussed, has brought forth the display of a vindictive temper and utter want of statesmanship. Some of their proceedings seem like mere child's play.

Among the matters which have been brought before them are the State finances, disfranchisement, the naming of the counties, a State militia, and the removal of the capital of the State. Among their foolish acts in regard to the finances, evidently prompted by a vindictive disposition, was the appointment of a committee

of inquiry to inquire into the expenditure of the public money of the State of Alabama for the support of the provisional State government established by President Johnson. How they propose to recover the money thus spent does not appear.

On the subject of disfranchisement two reports were made by the committee. The majority report was extremely prescriptive, and would have disfranchised seven-eighths of the white men of Alabama. The minority report gave ample advantages to the Radical party in all future political contests, but gave the white people of Alabama at least an apparent share in the government. The Convention was in favor of the majority report, but were afraid to pass it without consultation with their masters in Washington, and accordingly a committee was appointed to go to Washington and obtain the opinion of the leading Radical members of Congress. The telegraph informs us that in conformity with advice so received, the majority report has been slightly modified. It will, probably, be adopted as it now stands, leaving the white people of Alabama at the mercy of the negroes.

A bill has been offered and will probably pass, changing the names of all counties, which have been called in honor of Confederate victories, or of distinguished Confederates.

A bill has also been prepared and reported from a special committee, to organize a State militia, to be subject to the order of the Governor. This will be a similar body to the militia of Tennessee, and will probably be used for like purposes, and unless the whole scheme of reconstruction is upset in time to prevent it, the pleasant scenes which have made a Pandemonium of Tennessee under Brownlow for the past two years, may soon be reenacted in Alabama.

The reception of the delegates by the people of Montgomery was not flattering to the pride of the newly elected dignitaries, and so with a strong disregard to geography, the centre of the State has been gravely declared to be in the neighborhood of Selma, and it has been proposed to remove the Capital from Montgomery to that locality as a punishment for the discourteous treatment of the members of the Convention by the people of Montgomery.

The list of their follies might be extended almost indefinitely, but enough have been noticed to show the character of the body.

## Sentence of Tolar, Powers and Watkins.

It is understood definitely that General Canby has published the proceedings of the trial of Tolar, Powers and Watkins, by a Military Commission at Raleigh. They were found guilty of the charge and sentenced to be hanged. The General mitigated the sentence to fifteen years imprisonment at hard labor in Fort Macon.

We sincerely trust that the imposing petitions that have gone forward from the people of the State to President Johnson, will cause the speedy pardon of these gentlemen. These trials of civilians by military courts having been declared unconstitutional by the President, and pronounced so by the Supreme Court of the United States, were these men ever so guilty they have not been legally convicted.

If they were implicated in the killing of the guilty scoundrel, the circumstances and the occasion were much more justifiable than similar conduct on the part of the distinguished officer of the army who ordered the trial, from which he was acquitted by a jury of his countrymen.

Also, we fear that party feeling is being carried to an extent which renders life and liberty as insecure as are political rights and privileges.

## University of Maryland—Dr. Howard's Lecture.

We have just received from Mr. Chas. S. Kerr, a member of the graduating class, a copy of "A LECTURE INTRODUCTORY TO A COURSE ON THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND. By W. T. Howard, M. D."

A spirit of professional dignity pervades the whole of this Lecture, and reflects credit upon the case which the University of Maryland has long since taken among the medical schools in this country. Dr. Howard has long been esteemed among the most scholarly men in the medical profession in his State, and carries to Baltimore not only the prestige of former success, but the good wishes of his State for a prosperous future.

His lecture has not that display of sectional animosity which has so lately been the theme upon similar occasions, but is eminently worthy of a sincere and energetic professor, striving for the good of his profession and his class.

We are glad to place the University of Maryland among those Colleges which are determined to raise the standard of scholarship far above its present status. The rapid and important advances which have been made of late years, demand that this change should take place, regardless of political favor or pecuniary disadvantage. Those Schools may attain temporary success that pander to sectional feelings, but they can never establish themselves upon a substantial basis.

What is needed now, more particularly in the South, is a thorough education; one which will be available in the pursuit of a livelihood. The people are no less fastidious than before the conquest, and demand that those who are recipients of their favors shall be educated men; therefore it is necessary that the standard should be raised instead of lowered, to meet this demand. But still a more important duty devolves upon the medical schools than sending out physicians acceptable to the people. They should take care that those receiving degrees should be so well grounded in the profession, that they may be able in their turn to aid in the march of improvement, and reflect credit upon a profession the most honorable and necessary in existence.

We are glad to say that the University of Maryland has been no laggard in this work of educational reform, and that its standard of education has not been excelled by any other in the country; and we are

sure it will always be the school which will have preference above every other in the South. Its able corps of professors will always attract those young men who are ambitious to excel, while the location of this College, in a city renowned for its tenderness of our sick Southern prisoners, will surely not be the least inducement. We would like to say more of Dr. Howard's address; its tone augurs well of the stand he will take in the Faculty, and its sound advice will be appreciated by those students who esteem scholarly attainments more than ephemeral pleasures. The weight of such admonition will surely drive professional demagogism before it like chaff.

## Cotton.

We publish upon our first page this morning a series of four articles upon the profitable cultivation of cotton, from the pen of a leading and successful planter of Georgia. They will be found able and practical papers, of great utility to our farmers.

We are under obligations to an esteemed friend, an intelligent and skillful planter himself, for these valuable articles, who writes us as follows:

TARBORO', N. C., Nov. 18, 1867.  
Editors Journal.—I have your four articles from the pen of an old and valued friend of mine—Mr. Wm. H. Young, of Columbus, Georgia—on the subject of growing cotton profitably at the South, &c., &c. Mr. Young is esteemed in the section of country where he lives, as one of the most practical men in it; having succeeded, as an agriculturist and manufacturer, in securing a large fortune, much of which was destroyed during the war. I commend these articles to the patrons of your paper, as one of great importance to them, and hope they will receive special attention. In asking you to publish in the Journal, I feel that it will be brought to the notice of more persons directly interested, than it would be if published in any other paper in the State, it being admitted that the Journal has decidedly the largest circulation.

## A Rare Chance.

Mr. Britton, proprietor of the Lincoln Courier, having determined to dispose of his Printing Establishment, has adopted the following plan:

"Three hundred envelopes, containing slips of paper, in one end of which the envelopes the prize will be inserted, in the presence of a committee of gentlemen, who will thoroughly mix the envelopes and cause them to be drawn, when the envelopes will be opened and the one containing the prize will be ascertained, and the fortunate number will be credited with the prize.

The chances are five dollars each. The day fixed upon is the 16th of December. The well-known character of the gentleman is sufficient guarantee that the whole transaction will be conducted upon fair and legitimate principles. This is a good chance for some industrious type, and many will avail themselves of it.

## Fruits of Radicalism.

The Radical candidates, Collins, (white), Haynes, Johnson and Thompson, (colored), in Marion District, South Carolina, have been unanimously elected. We have been reliably informed that the District Judge remarked the day of the election, that it would be his painful duty to try Collins next week for cow-stealing.

We suppose this Constitutional trick will endeavor to have his case continued with a view of legitimizing such conduct. "To what base uses" have honorable positions been converted.

## Sickles' Loyal Student.

The acquittal of the Sheriff of Caswell has been promulgated, which we publish under the "State News." It will be recollected that he was arrested in consequence of charges preferred by General Sickles, on account of his arrest and treatment of a loyal student. The evidence should by all means be published, that we may see what naughty things Major General resort to for "party purposes."

"FOUR OAKS,"—A Novel: by Kamba Thorpe, Published by George W. Carleton & Co., Broadway, New York. We are indebted to the authoress, through Messrs. Edward J. Hale & Son, 16 Murray Street, New York, for a copy of this book just issued from the press. The authoress resides in Alabama, but is a native of North Carolina. The novel is a highly pleasant and agreeable one, totally free from anything merely sensational, and without any of those obliquities that make most of the novels of the present day hurtful to the public morals. It is one of those books that may be committed, unhesitatingly, into the hands of the female members of a family, or placed in the domestic library.

Any orders for this work, entrusted to Messrs. Hale & Son, will be promptly attended to. We may say, in general terms, that the public may always accept any publication that bears their imprimatur, or has their professional or personal endorsement.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1867.  
To the Journal:—To the more intelligent and better informed of the people of the North, the end of national disaster seems to be approaching. It is the universal judgment of the champions of constitutional law who have recently exchanged opinions here, that the restoration to power of the Democratic party will speedily bring about a fraternal union and a lasting peace. During the past six years of misfortune, this great national organization has maintained its discipline and its principles in the face of constant defeat and attempted intimidation. There was a time when there was not a Democratic Legislature, nor a Democratic Governor in a single State; but now, during the past year, Democratic State officers have been elected in Connecticut, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, California, and in the Territory of Montana. We have the Legislature in New Jersey and Ohio, and even in bleeding Kansas negro suffrage has been defeated. In the popular vote a gain has been made of fully three hundred thousand.

These results sufficiently indicate the purposes of the Democratic party to adhere with unyielding tenacity to its ancient rule of faith and practice. When Henry IV., surnamed Polingbroke, was supposed to be dead, Prince Henry removed the Crown out of the room. On his father being seen sensible again, he complained of the act, and said, "Alas, fair son! what right have you to the Crown when you know your father has none?" "My liege," answered the Prince, "with your sword you won it, and with the sword I will keep it." With the sword our fathers won the crown of Liberty, and with the sword the great Democratic party will keep it. It is intent

upon the preservation of our constitutional form of Government, and looks most anxiously forward to the day when the South shall stand erect in the enjoyment of its rightful prerogatives, in peace and prosperity. The decision of the South should be accepted as the precise attitude of its friends at the North. Military rule and negro government, the offspring of a cruel fanaticism, will be of short duration. They are as hateful to gentlemen North, as to gentlemen South. The news that comes to us from the cotton States, of the barbaric practices of the negroes there, confirms the philosophical judgments of those who know the negro character, that left to themselves, their lapse into barbarism will be sure and speedy. The Obi worship of Congo will take the place of that Christianity which they have been taught for two centuries. The time has come when no Southern man can advocate Radicalism, and be recognized as a gentleman by a Northern Democrat. In Boston he would be kicked; in Augusta, stoned; in Concord, spit upon; in Montpelier, cut from the ranks of the citizen. In Hartford and New Haven, tarred and feathered; in Albany, harnessed to Barnum's gorilla; in Harrisburg, tied to a whipping post, and in Trenton, "Jersey lightning" would even be denied him. It is only a day or two since that Judge Agnew, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, rendered a decision condemnatory of the doctrine of social equality, and declared that public carriers may make such rules for negro passengers as they deem best.

I dislike much to mention a current list of new names in regard to Presidential candidates. At an informal caucus of Democratic members at the Metropolitan Hotel, it is said the claims of Pendleton, Seymour and Sherman were discussed, but that their choice finally fell upon Gen. Steiway of Ohio. Nothing could be more proper than for our citizens to know the names of the candidates for some high office, but he has no more chance of the nomination than Ben Kichman. After the press has made a more general expression on this subject, it will be time to fairly discuss the claims of aspirants for the high distinction.

There is a regular old fashioned howl going up from the Radicals because the recent King of North and South Carolina has been mustered out of his rank as a Major General of Volunteers. He wanted Rosen's place in the regular army, and had to leave it to General Hays. General Gregory are the only Major Generals of Volunteers left. How long they will retain the rank, cannot well be stated, but it would not be surprising if it should be determined before a great while, that they have held their places long enough.

The Hon. Edmund Cooper, of Tennessee, who will succeed Mr. Chandler as the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, enjoys the confidence of the country as a discreet and able conservative politician, and as a gentleman fully competent to manage the great interests which will be committed to his charge.

An extensive combination is made up by various interested parties to oust Commissioner Rollins. There is not the slightest probability of their success. Mr. Rollins enjoys the confidence of the President and of the Secretary of the Treasury in an unbounded degree. He has literally grown up with the Internal Revenue system, and is possessed of knowledge that would take a new man years to acquire, to the infinite disadvantage of the public service.

To-day we have on the grounds of the Executive Mansion a review of all the troops in and around Washington, but it was a tame affair in comparison with the grand reviews during the war. I wonder how it is with those whose tents are spread on "Fame's eternal camping ground?" How does immortality regard the late unnamed war? Do the spirits of Sherman, Jackson and A. P. Hill, and PHILIP KEARNEY and ISAAC I. STEVENS unite in fraternal peace? Do they sing the same song of mercy and redemption? If they do, they are brothers.

Very truly yours,

CROMWELL.

## OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1867.

To the Journal:—Reasons multiply for the belief that the earthly career of Thaddeus Stevens will soon terminate. From his conversation on this subject it is evident that his mind has been, and now is, exclusively occupied with political affairs. Some of his remarks almost force the inference that he is not a firm believer in a future existence—if such an inference is a true one it fully accounts for many of his allusions. After Cardinal Wolsey had fallen under the displeasure of Henry VIII, and while he was lying at Leicester, in 1509, he remarked that, "If he had served his God as diligently as he had served his King, he would not have given him up in his grey hairs." Thaddeus Stevens has served Radicalism as "diligently" as Wolsey served his King—he may indulge in the same bitter reflections. His death will be an event in history. His bold and busy brain has created the present status of the Radical party, and his iron will has made an impression upon the country which will be felt for long years to come. It has been his genius which has prompted from cautious men many a reference to the fate of Charles I., whose royal authority was annihilated at Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1649, for attempting to enforce the same despotic powers which the Tudors had used, and for breaking into fragments the British constitution. The King "worked outside the Constitution." He lost his head. The people have beheld Radicalism for the same crime. Individuals are fortunate in having escaped thus far personal punishment. Mr. Stevens hates terribly to die. It must be an awful feeling, especially for an old man. A man who feels thus is not satisfied with his past life. When Cranmer was at the stake, during the reign of Mary I., for having signed a recantation of his faith, he said, "I have signed the flames till it was consumed, exclaiming all the while, 'O, this is unworthy hand!'" Thaddeus Stevens will never sign a recantation of his opinions, but he may well fix his dying gaze upon the hand that penned the vilest features of the Reconstruction Bill and repeat Cranmer's exclamation as he passes into eternity. But, to change the subject, there will be a full quorum of Congress to-morrow. It is very doubtful if any legislation will be attempted. But nine days remain before the regular session commences. Time is not afforded for any real work, and the session will be caucusing is going on among the Radicals. They are much cast down, and walk our streets looking as wretched as a May Flower Saint at Abraham's tomb. They are divided on the subject of impeachment. In my judgment, the report of the Committee will be read, and the whole subject laid on the table. It is vastly unpopular just now, and members who would like a re-election do not wish to touch it.

General Sherman will be here on the 1st of December, for the purpose, it is understood, of taking command of the Army. Gen. Grant will come to the city on the 2nd of December. Perhaps this is another indication that Grant is a good Radical. The opposi-

tion are welcome to such comfort. In connection with the supposition that Congress may resolve to impeach the President, and pass a bill to remove him from his office, and suspend him during trial, this arrangement for Sherman to have command of the Army ought to afford Congress much consolation.

The trial of Jefferson Davis may possibly take place at the November term of the Circuit Court at Richmond, but it is among the least of probabilities. Chief Justice Chase will go to Richmond, but he cannot and will not remain. His "learned brother," Judge Underwood, and a mixed jury of white and black, might like the honor of making rulings and finding a verdict, but it is fair to presume that it will be denied them. So far as honor is concerned, the United States is afraid of coming out second best. In addition to this, the opinion is wide-spread that no possible good could come from the trial, either to the State or the prisoner.

We are looking with anxiety for your editorial news to-day. It is sincerely hoped that white men enough will be elected to control the Convention; and that so far as North Carolina is concerned, Radicalism will be disappointed in getting the sixty-eight electoral votes it counts upon under the Reconstruction Bill. A nice battle will be fought between the Radicals and the Unionists of the State, and it will be the duty of the press to shine in the Newgate Calendar, or in the police records of the Tombs.

Very truly yours,

CROMWELL.

## OUR TARBORO' CORRESPONDENCE.

TARBORO', N. C., Nov. 21, 1867.

Dear Journal:—I send you the result of the two days election at this place. The county is divided into fourteen districts. In consequence of the failure of the Registration Board to get suitable persons to open the polls in each district, they were ordered to consolidate the whole county into two voting districts, one being at Tarboro' and the other at Rocky Mount, five voting at Tarboro', and the remainder at Rocky Mount.

The result of the vote at this place, is as follows:

ENCLINCH—Tarboro'—For Dr. J. H. Baker, 1,191; Against—Constitution 231; Delegates—For J. H. Baker, 1,352; Col. H. A. Dowd, 1,348; H. C. Cherry (colored), 1,325.

ROCKY MOUNT—For Dr. J. H. Baker, 1,129; Against—Constitution 231; Delegates—For J. H. Baker, 1,325; Col. H. A. Dowd, 1,320; Cherry (colored), 1,235.

This was the ticket nominated by the Conservatives, in which both whites and blacks participated, but not a Convention as I conceive to nominate candidates, either as Republicans or Radicals, but as Conservative or Union candidates. This ticket will be elected by a large majority, and is generally considered a Conservative victory in the county, as the "blacks in the county" could, if united, vote more than two for one.

By electing this ticket the county has procured the services of two good white men—one a Colonel in the Confederate service, and the other a Surgeon, and I hope they will have no bad results. The election here went off quietly and nothing transpired that even tended to the disturbance of the peace. The blacks as well as the whites conducting themselves in a most commendable manner.

I presume you will get a full account of all the doings and doings in connection with the election here from your worthy contemporary the Southerner, in to-day's issue.

I write in a hurry.

Yours, as usual,

OCCASIONAL.

## OUR LENOIR CORRESPONDENCE.

LENOR, N. C., Nov. 21, 1867.

Dear Journal:—I have just learned some particulars of a circumstance which are not calculated to cause very pleasant reflections.

It appears that to-day a squad of U. S. soldiers, in search of a young man by the name of Gray, who was charged with having committed some offense, the nature of which I did not learn, had concealed themselves near the house of his father. An other young man by the name of Tooten had gone to Mr. Gray's to purchase corn; and when he had left the house and proceeded a short distance, these soldiers suddenly appeared from behind an out-house and ordered him to halt. The poor fellow was so frightened that he attempted to run off; whereupon they fired upon him. One ball took effect in his leg, causing a serious and painful wound, though not injuring the bones.

After he was down, one of these valiant soldiers approached within fifteen feet and fired upon him, but luckily missed him. Mr. Tooten is said to be an industrious, harmless young man, living at Lenoir Institute, near which place this affair occurred.

P. W. W.

Moseley Hall, Lenoir Co., Nov. 20, 1867.

## OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21, 1867.

To the Journal:—The additional session of Congress commenced to-day. Wade came into the Senate looking very much battered. His recent political misfortune, coupled with a severe bodily accident, has made him look ten years older than he did when Congress adjourned. Simon Cameron, who boasts of carrying Pennsylvania in his pantaloons' pocket, looked very light for one with so heavy a weight about him. John Conness, of California, took his seat like a man who had come to gaze for the last time on a place where he makes at least \$25,000 a year in pay and mileage. James Dixon, of Connecticut, looked well and smiling, as he seemed to be enjoying the funeral glow resting upon his defeated and dismayed friends. Tipton, Thayer, Sumner, Ross, Pomerooy, Wilson and Yates looked like a pious band of the Pilgrim Fathers, sitting in judgment upon a witch. Like old Cromwell, who was never known to smile after reading Col. Titus' celebrated work, "Killing no Murder," they have drawn down their faces and have taken an iron-clad oath never to laugh again. Well they may. In an Eastern City the population is so great, and the deaths so immense, that the gate to the graveyard is never closed, nor the procession passing through ever broken.

The late elections have thrown open the gate leading to the burial place of Radicalism very wide. Its funeral will not stop until the people have buried all its wretched heresies. John Sherman looked a little happy on account of the great popularity of his brother, the General. If the General should be nominated for President, it would be the fair thing for John to oppose him. He would not do it. C. D. Drake, of Missouri, came in with his little tin sword by his side—the same he contends against Beverly Johnson's claymore with. O. V. Morton, of Indiana, presented a complete picture of the "Broken Meat Eater, or the Butcher Undone," while Zachariah, a "black-lettering" fame, like Sempronius in Lucifer's Councils, looked ready

to say, "my voice is still for war." It is a beautiful Senate, take it altogether. As their names were called, not one of the Radicals from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. Yet the Constitution says representatives shall be chosen by the people of the several States—and the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State. Why quote the Constitution? I might as well be out of existence so far as Congressional Legislation is concerned. The House assembled too.

The central figure in the group was Thaddeus Stevens, of course. He is a great man. This fact cannot be denied. A tremendous interest is centered in him just now. All his words will have with his party the authority of a last will and testament. It is almost a pity he has not the physical strength to make a speech. His voice is now hardly above a whisper, but his nod to members who act with him is as potent as the words of a monarch. Richard Coeur de Lion, had been shot by Bertrand de Jourdain, he desired his bowels to be buried at Chalus amongst the rebellious Poitevins; his heart at Rouen, as mark of loyalty to the citizens, and his body at the feet of his father, at Fontenoy. Thaddeus Stevens could appropriately imitate him by having his bowels buried at Lancaster, amongst his rebellious associates; his heart at Boston Common, as a mark of loyalty to the Radicals of Massachusetts, and his body at the foot of Washington's Monument, to show his repentance for having "worked outside of the Constitution." However, it will not be your correspondent's funeral, nor is he an undertaker, and besides it may be his lot to precede him to the shadowy realm. Can hardly tell why it is so, but to my mind there is a deeper interest attaching to Mr. Stevens just now.

As Butler came in the members quickly locked their desks and placed their hands over their pockets. The reason for this unusual proceeding will be investigated and a report made.

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trict were and are still doing—but he, being by far the most formidable and energetic of the District No. 4, craft began to cause the Major General to be sent to feel uneasy in his seat, and consequently to feel as it would not (so his officers say) be right for him to resent, as a gentleman and soldier ought, the personal insults offered by the fearless McCordle, he resolved to use his military power as a shield to his cowardice, and place his honest and faithful (truth always stings the guilty, exposure and censure in a situation where he could neither wield his pen or sword against his Major Generalship's person or character.

General Ord gives as his reason for arresting Maj. McCordle, that the Major was an obstacle in the way of reconstruction, and the author of certain inflammatory articles, which were calculated to incite insurrection by the unscrupulous Rebels in his (Ord's) District. But this is all bosh, for the columns of the Times will show that no such articles were published. Such are the simple facts of this audacious arrest, and if you desire to do so, you have permission to place my article in your paper.

I would state, before concluding, that Judge Hill has granted a writ of habeas corpus in Maj. Cardle's case, which is returnable on the 21st, at Jackson.

Yours truly,

O. H. S.

## THE ELECTION.

BRUNSWICK—Wade—For Convention 31; against 1. Legg (Rad.) 15; Curtis (Con.) 12. Town Creek—Convention 206; against 75. Legg 200; Curtis 15; Hodge 75.

LOCKWOOD'S POLLY—Convention 40; against 26. Legg 33; Curtis 15; Hodge